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TELEPHONES.

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Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery

ONE | ONE YEAR Alchmond (& Suburbs), Manchester & Petersburg. WEEK. Payable Dally, with Sunday, 14 cents. Dally, without Sun. 10 cents. Sunday Only...... 5 cents.

Entered January 27, 1903; at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905.

None ever truly and ingenuously sought for the truth but they found it.

—Cowper.

Mr. Slemp's Discrepancy.

We print to-day a communication from Chairman Slemp, of the Republican party, in which he undertakes to establish the claim made by him that there was a discrepancy of \$500,000 in the statement of Mr. Swanson and that of Secretary Brent, concerning the sums appropriated for schools in 1904.

The fact is that Mr. Slemp on the 20th of September wrote a letter to Mr. Brent. asking him to explain an apparent discrepancy in the Virginia School Report of 1902-1903. In the general summary the entire cost of the public school system for 1903 was set down as amounting to the total expenditure for schools in cities, towns and counties was set down as amounting to \$1,908,146.59. Mr. Brent promptly informed Mr. Slemp that there was no discrepancy, as table No. 5 showed only a part of the expenditure for school purposes, that is, certain amounts out in each school division for specific purposes. He also informed Mr. Slemp that the amount expended in this way in 1903-1904, was \$1,990,963.28, In other words, this is the amount that will appear in table No. 5 for that year, and does not include the expenses of the central office, the summer normal schools the schools for the deaf, dump and blind and other just charges against the public school fund, not to mention the appropriations for the University of Virginia, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the Virginia Military Institute. Mr. Brent informed Mr. Slemp that if all these items were included, Mr. Swanson had understated the current expenses for public education.

But in spite of that explanation Mr. Slemp caused to be printed a circular in which he insisted upon the discrepancy We called attention to this and Mr. Slempt's defense is that his communication was sent to the News Leader before he received Mr. Brent's letter of explanation. Of course, we did not know this when we took him to task, but, granting this to be true, Mr. Slemp's article did appear in the public print until Brent's reply, and he could easily have had the publication withheld until he could revise it, but, having Mr. Brent's letter in hand, he allowed the circular to be printed and so far as we know, he never offered to make any correction after, the circuluar had appeared. course there was no intention to mis-lead. We are sure that Mr. Swanson intended to include all appropriations for 1994, those for higher institutions, as well as those for the common schools and, as Mr. Brent stated, they were estimates,

We frankly admit, however, that the comparison with 1885, as it now turns out, was not fair, as the amount credited to that year did not include the amount appropriated to public institutions. We frankly and cheerfully make that correction and now at Mr. Slemp's request we give the figures for both years in

For public free schools

Totals

For public free schools

· Total But while an unintentional mistake was made in the original comparisons, from the above exhibit that after all no statement of Mr. Swanson was \$165.074.24 short of the actual amount expended in public education in the school year ending July 31, 1994, or, to put it differently, the items omitted in the 1904 account were about \$75,00 more in the aggregate than the omitted expenditures for higher education in 1885. Surely Mr.

But he further complains that in the subsequent comparison made by us the figures for 1883 were chosen instead of those for 1885, 'for the purpose," according to Mr. Blemp, of further com-plicating the situation." The explanation is simple. The original comparison with 1885 was made by Mr. Swanson under the impression that the Republicans were in control in that year. But in point of fact the Democratic party captured the legislature in the fall of 1882 by an overwhelming majority, and were in full control in 1885, so that the Republicans had no more to do with appropriating funds for schools in 1885 than in 1904.

Slemp has no reason to complain or

But in 1883 the Republicans had control of all departments of the State govern should be with that year rather than with the year the Democrats were in control. In making that comparison we were enreful to give the Republicans credit for everything, and we showed that they appropriated for public education, including the higher institutions, as well as the public free schools, the sum of \$1,504,909.32, whereas in 1904 the Democrats appropriated for all such work the sum of \$2,676,167.24, being nearly two for one in favor of Democratic rule, Our detailed statement also showed that when the Republicans were in power in 1883, the University of Virginia, the V P. L. the V. M. I. and the Virginia school for the deaf, dumb and blind got only \$90,000, while the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institution, a school for negroes at Petersburg, got \$120,000.

Roosevelt and the Confederates. President Rooseveit is still paying hi federate soldiers as he fourneys through of confinement. the South. He was most chivalrous in his greetings of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and touched her heart by paying a high compliment to her grandson, Jackson Christian, whom he appointed to a cadetahip at West Point. In his speech at Charlotte, he referred to the incident, and declared that "we of this united country have a right to challenge as a part of the heritage of honor and glory in each American, the reunion of one people, Americans who fought in the Civil War, whother they were the blue or whether they wore, the gray; the Life Insurance Company. valor shown alike by the men of the North and of the men of the South as they battled for the right as God gave them to see the right, is now part of what we, all of us, keep with pride," In who were the blue he honored of all men those who wore the gray, and he was not satisfied until he had gone out to the Soldiers' Home and greeted the

veterans of that institution face to face. Entertaining that view, holding in the highest honor the soldiers of the Confederacy, looking upon them as men who did their duty as they were given to see it, as patriots and not as rebels and traitors, we cannot but believe that Mr Boosevelt would like to bestow substantial favors upon such of them as are now disabled.

We know not what he has in mind, w know not if he has anything of the sor in mindd, and we should be the last to ask the Federal government to bestow favors upon Confederate soldiers. But we may go so far as to express the epinion that any such recognition on the part of the President of the United States and the Federal government of our disabled Confederates would do more than all else to wipe out the last vestige of sectional feeling in the South and make the Southern people feel that in very truth they are part and parcel of the

The Public Printing.

In line with some remarks which we printed a few days ago in regard to waste and extravagance in the Government Printing Office, some recent comments by Acting Public Printer Ricketts are particularly interesting. Mr. Ricketts says that during the past year or two the natural decreases in the ranks of government printers, caused by death and resignation, have not been filled, and that the policy of reducing the working force will be steadily continued. He implied that a number of employes would haev to go before very long, but declined to give any figures. Mr. Ricketts is strongly of the opinion that the Federa printing plant ought to be run as carefully as a man would run a private it is consequently impossible "to pay money to men and women whose and the office." He has prepared a full report on the work of the office, embodying his views as to how economy may and should be effected, which he is shortly to submit to the President, Mr. portant witness to be summoned before the Landis investigating committee, which was scheduled to hold its first meeting yesterday.

It is intimated, however, that there will oe a "storm of protest" if any reforms are made which will require a reduction of force. The government's employer must be taken care of, no matter what it costs the people. That is not business. but it's politics.

Enforce the Law.

One thing that we admire especially about President Roosevelt is that he hates a sham, and he took occasion in his speech at Raleigh so to declare him-

"The American people," said he, "abhora sham, and with this abhorrence I cordially sympathize. Nothing is more injurious from every standpoint than a law which is merely sound and fury, merely pretense, and not capable of working out tangible results. I hope to see all the power that I think it ought to have granted to the government; but I would far rather see only some off it granted, but really granted, than see a pretense of granting all, in some shape that really amounts to nothing."

Our readers need not be told that this "The American people," said he, "abhor

Immediately pretense, and not capable of working out tangible results. I hope to see all the power that I think it ought to have granted to the government; but I would far rather see only some of it granted, but really granted, than see a pretense of granting all, in some shape that really amounts to nothing."

Our readers need not be told that this is the view of The Times-Dispatch, for we have often said that we should prefet to have no law at all on any subject than to have a sham law, made for effect and never enforced. Buch a law is worse than no law at all, because dispressive than to have a sham law, made for effect and never enforced. Buch a law is worse than no law at all, because dispressive than of law I is a disgrace to any legislative body to make "sound and fury leave" for buncombe. It is also a mistake to leave on the statute books any saws which are, by common consent, never enforced. Far better repeal it than let it become a dead letter.

Edward Cuniffe was probably only confused in his mind when he pocketed than 100,000 belonging to the company he worked for. No doubt he thought for the

minute that he was in the life insurance

The Knoxville Sentinel has just issued splendid prosperity edition, handsomely illustrated, and containing all sorts of matter, statistical and otherwise, show-

ing the city's growth. Knoxville's population in July, 1905, was 65.871, an increase during the year of 4.433.

The building permits for the nine months ending October 1st were \$901.055. being larger than for the whole year 1904. The real estate transfers average \$200,000 monthly. The clearing house exchanges for the year ending October 1, 1905, were \$62,193,301,59. The bank deposits are \$8,300,000. The manufactured output ast year was \$30,000,000, and the jobbing business done was \$38,000,000.

How de-lighted the President will be o see this exhibit.

McCurdy says that he has no intention of resigning, apparently not taking into onsideration the difficulties of running most affectionate respects to the Con- his little enterprise from a possible place

> That captured express agent is not the man to go into embezzling big sums of money. He forget entirely to point out that the whole thing was merely a funny

> the President's visit having now slipped into pleasant memory, business is once more doing at the old stands.

Richard A. McCurdy is president of the New York Mutual and not the New York

Maybe those big companies gave very little insurance for the money, but nobody can pretend that they showed any lack of assurance, They're off in New York! The mayor-

ilty candidates, we mean. William Randolph Hearst, who is one of them, is in particular, way off.

President Roosevelt invites North Caroinlans to come out of the woods and begin taking care of them. As to sectional jealousy in the South,

it is worth noting that Mrs. Stonewall The "horses" at that Norfolk show

seem not all to have been of the equin

Carolina confirmed Mr. Roosevelt's

A Card From Chairman Slemp.

A Card From Chairman Slemp.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,-My attention has been called to the editorial in your issue of the 11th inst. under the caption "Republican Tactics," which contains so many wrong and "misleading statements" that I am forced to ask you to make corrections.

In The Times-Dispatch of August II, 1903, there appeared in the editorial, "The Public Schools," figures taken from a report made for you by Mr. Frank P. Brent, secretary of the Board of Education. Among others were the following: "The total expenditures for public schools in 1853 was \$1,24,531.69, while the total expenditures for this purpose in 1954 was \$2,511,693.20."

That the reference of Mr. Brent is to

schools in 185 was \$1,24,531.69, while the total expenditures for this purpose in 1934 was \$2,511,062,20."

That the reference of Mr. Brent is to the public schools, and the public schools only, is evidenced; first, by the heading of the editorial "The Public Schools"; next, by your use of the term "public school system" in the sixth line below, and the further use of the words "public schools system in the sixth line below, and the further use of the words "public schools," several times in the editorial. Further evidence, showing that both Mr. Brent and the editor referred to public schools, and public schools only, and not the higher institutions of learning, is the givings of the enrollment in both 1855 and 1994, which enrollment is that of the public schools. But the most conclusive evidence of All is the fact that after this discussion of the public school expenditures, this same editorial, in a new paragraph, says:

"There should not be omitted from this

universities and colleges.

It would seem then that honesty and fairness demand that The Times-Disputch make a full correction of this very papable error in its editorial of August

ilth.

Mr. Swanson, in his advance sheets of his Hanover speech, uses this sentence:

"The total expenditure for the public schools in 1885, the last year of Republican rule in the State, was \$1,423,531.50, while the total expenditure for this puspose in 1994, under Democratic rule, was \$2,511,693.20, nearly double the amount appropriated for this purpose by the Republicans."

in the speech as actually delivered Mr. Swanson put it as follows:

"We have increased the appropriation to the public schools of this State from \$1,42,536.00 in 1885 by the Republicans to \$2,540,002.20 last year."

If re was a gain of \$20,000, and may be an error or inadvertancy. But Mr. Swanson, in his following sentences, used the term public schools over a dozen times, afterwards referring to the higher institutions of learning as a separatic matter and I may say right here that they are made a separate part of our school reports.

and I may say right here that they are made a separate part of our school reports.

Now, as regards my authority for the statement that a discrepancy of \$500,090 exists, I beg to submit the following:

On September 20th, in a letter to Mr. Brent. I asked:

"Can you give me a total expenditure for schools or educational purposes for the years 1904-1905?

Mr. Brent. In his reply under date of September 21st, said:

"Replying to your letter of the 20th lost. I have to say that the total expenditure for schools in the counties and cities of the Commonwealth for the school year ending July 31, 1904, was \$1,900,963.28.

On September 22 at I wrote to the News-Livader calling attention to the discrepency between Mr. Swanson's figures of \$2,511,003.20, and Mr. Brent's figures to me of \$1,900,062.38. This letter was referred to Mr. Brent as shown in the News-Leader of September 26th, Mr. Brent confirms in his reply to the News-Leader the original statement made to me. The Times-Dispatch paid no attention to the matter in the News-Leader of September 26th, and the discrepancy of \$50,000 went unchallenged. It was confirmed by Mr. Brent, undisputed by Mr. Swanson, and neglected by The Times-Dispatch, May I ask why Mr. Brent did not then Dispatch.

irmed by Mr. Brent, undisputed by Mr. Swanson, and neglected by The Times-Dispatch.

May I ask why Mr. Brent did not then make the explanation he made subsequently regarding the amounts expended for our higher institutions, thereby making unnecessary the continued correspondence and present charges of The Times-Dispatch?

Our reply to Mr. Swanson's speech was sent to the News-Leader on September 27th, and the following is the acknowledgment of its receipt:

Richmond, Va., Sept. 29, 1906.

Mr. C. B. Slemp, Chairman, Roanoke, Va.;

Dear Sir.—Mr. Alfred B. Williams, editorin-chief of the News-Leader, instructs me to say that he received your communication on the eve of his departure for a short trip to Caps Charles, Va., and will take it up immediately on his return.

Yours very truly.

F. KEEN, Stenographer.

On September 27th, I had written Mr. Brent as follows:
Hen, Frank P. Brent, Secretary of the Board of Education, Rehmond, Va.; My Dear Sir.—With no intention of unity enersuching upon your valuable time-but with a sincere desire to get ni the facis in the case, I wish to ask if I may have information upon the following length.



Ice Cream Powder

Makes nicest Ice Cream in 10 minutes and costs about one cent a plate. CE CREAM

Four kinds: Van-illa, Chocolate Straw-berry and Unflavored. Two packages, 25 cents at all grocers. 1f your grocer haen't it, send his name and 95c. to us and two packages and our illustrated recipe book will be mailed you.

The Genesee Pare Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

schools in 1885 was \$1.22,531.29, while the total expenditure for this purpose in 1904 was \$2,511,663.20." These figures have been quoted since by Mr. Swanson and ques-tloned by me in my communication to you under date of September 20th, to which communication you replied as fol-lower.

quoted since by Mr. Swanson and questioned by me in my communication to you innder date of September 20th, to which communication you repiled as follows:

"I have to say that the total expenditure for school in the counties and cities of the Commonwealth for the school year ending July 31, 1904, was \$1.290,502.28."

Without anywry doubting or questioning the figures, but with the desire to know exactly what they mean, I ask you to explain this difference of some \$500,000. Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in the matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

G. B. SLEMP,
State Chairman,
Mr. Brent replied as follows under date of Soptember 22th;
Ifon, C. R. Slemp, Chairman,
Roanoke, Va.:

My Dear Sir.—I snatch a moment from a very busy day to reply to your letter of the 27th inst.

The figures quoted by Mr. Swanson at Harover Courthouse were evidently based upon the article in The Times-Dispatch to which you refer. The statement was prepared in this office, and was, to some extent, an estimate rather than a compilation of accurate figures; though upon investigation I find that it is rather an under statement than an over statement of the amout expended by Virginia last year for public education. The amountmentioned in my letter of the 28th lending and Industrial Institute, at Petersburg, not to mention the amount paid only larginia Polytechnic Institute, at Petersburg, not to mention the amount paid ont by Proping and Industrial Institute, at Petersburg, not to mention the amount paid out by Wirginia Polytechnic Institute, the University of Virginia end Virginia Miliary Institute, all of which are parts of our great public education in Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Petersburg, not to mention the amount paid out for our summer schools where from 2,000 to 2,500 of our public school teachers receive instruction every year from four to six weeks, nor the mounts paid out for our summer schools on the counting paid in Virginia Folytechnic Institute, at Petersburg, not to mention the amount paid out for our summer

nents."
Is not a manly retraction and apology tue from The Times-Dispatch in this mat-

due from The Times-Dispatch in this matter?

As has been shown, on September 27th, I wrote to Mr. Brent, calling attention to the \$500,000 discrepancy, and he writes the letter of September 29th, a part of which you copy in your editorial of October 11th. Here he claims for the first time that the discrepancy was due to the amounts going to higher institutions of learning, not included in the estimate of \$1,950,963.2. He should have made this explanation in answer to my letter of the 22d of Sept, to the News-Leader, and there can be no excuse for his not doing 50.

tract:

"I think we are now prepared to handle the expenditure for our schools and educational purposes very intelligently. You will not mind my saying, in passing, that one reason for my confusion was due to the fact that The Times-Dispatch of August 11th quoted you as saying: That the total expenditure for PUBLIC SCHOOLS in 1901 was 25,11,103,20," Of course, if you include the higher institutions of learning as a part of the public school system, there can be no que you, however, if the amount, 11,12,53,169, for 1855 also includes all the expenditures for the higher institutions of learning all the expenditures for the higher institutions of learning all the capenditures for the higher institutions you mention? If not, is not the comparison unfair?"

All: Breat still refuses to give the true figures for 3855, but in your editorial of October 11th, there appears an entirely new set of figures (for 1853), evidently from Mr. Breat, for the purpose of still insist that Mr. Breat if the wants to give us an honest basis of comparison should "I think we are now prepared to handle

insist that Mr. Brent if he wants to give
us an honest busis of comparison should
give us the true figures for 1855 and
let these figures include the expenditure
for our higher institutions, and other
similar items used in making up the total
for 1894. As it stands now there was a
decrease of expenditure from \$1,564,999.32
in 1832 to \$1,424,531.93 in 1835.

Now I want to ask you to read again
your editorial of August 1th and the
correspondence on the question and to
say whether your charges of October 11th
are honorable and just.

Very truly yours
C. B. SLEMP,
State Chairman,

KID M'COY WEDS AND

IS NO LONGER A SPORT NEW YORK, October 20.—Norman Sel-by, who during his career as a middleweight pugilist in the prize ring was known as "Kid McCoy," was married at o'clock last night at the Algonquir Hotel, in West Forty-fourth street, by 6 o'clock last night at the Algonquin Hotel, in West Forty-fourth street, by the Rev. James L. Lee, of the Westminster Presbyterian church, in Westminster Presbyterian church, in Westmentstein of Scheneciady.

Ellis, widow of the late Edward C, Ellis, of Scheneciady.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. Selby said that he had dropped the name of McCov, forever, the remarked:

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Fair, colder Satur-day; fresh northwest winds; Sunday, fair, North Carolina—Parity cloudy Satur-day; much colder in east portion; Sunday, fair; fresh porthwest to north winds,

Conditions Yesterday.

Highest temperature yesterday....... 12

Thermometer This Day Last Year

Conditions in Important Cities. Conditions in Important
(At \$ P. M. Fastern Time.)
Place. Ther. High T.
Asheville, N. C. 42 64
Augusta 56 54
Autunita Ga. 58 76
Charlotte 78 82
Charlotte 78 82
Charlotte 78 82
General O. 46 45
General O. 46 45
General O. 58 66
General O. 58 68

Miniature Almanac.

In in action	October 21, 1905.
Sun rises 6:24 Sun sets 5:26 Moon rises11:43	Morning10:1 Evening10:5

RHYMESFORTODAY

Press Agent and Barker. (Rev. T. D., standing before a luridly placarded theatre and brandishing a bunch of orchestra tickets between his fingers, speaks:)

I am working overtime to gather chink am talking, writing, fighting every

day-For the uplift of the South? I hardly

I would rather spend my time another way.

I am working for my pocket all the time,
Which is what an agile barker ought to

I am just a song-and-dance-man, selling tickets for "The Clansman," And I've got some very choice ones here for you.

For you, for you!
Won't you please take two?
Your money's what I'm after,
And I

sure . want Kindly note the clever way I advertise-

Why I lead the Southern papers to their And it costs your Uncle Dudley not a

cent! I arrive and straightway raise a fierce

dispute
As to whether all my facts are strictly true:
Then they flock to see my pageant, as described by me. Press Agent—
And I'd like to sell some tickets now to you.

I have tried very hard at many different

things,
I've been lawyer, parson, author-now playwright; And the money that the latter pastime brings

Makes me know at last that I have struck it right.
So I hope you'll buy a ticket to my show,
Which is thrilling if it isn't strictly

the racial fissure—
And I've saved some splendid tickets

just for you. For you, for you! Please, please buy 2! I need the extra money And I sure

R. G. Dun and Company Take a Roseate View of Things.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

a KOSEARE VIEW OI Things.

NEW YORK, October 29-R. G. Dim
and Company's weekly review of trade
to-morrow will say:
Activity broadens in commercial channels and confidence expands because
of the many evidences of conservatism.
Business is brisk and improving, yet there is no disposition to start a boom either in commodities or secirities. Manu-facturers receive liberal orders for re-mote deliveries, many dealers having cov-

note deliveries, many dealers having covered spring requiements, and shipping departments are forwarding as freely as tiaffic facilities will permit. Curent retail trade is not equalling expectations, but this is attributed to mild autumn weather, and preparations for the future are undiminished.

Railway earnings for October thus far show a gain of only 1.6 per cent, compared with last year's figures. This should be qualified by the statement that the byreliminary steps ts are chiefly from the southwest, where quaranting conditions, and the tardy movement of cotton make an unfair comparison with last year's figures, which were swelled by unprecedented shipments of cotton.

Failures this week numbered 233, against 125 last year,

MUNYON'S Witch- SOAP

Brings Sleep to the Tortured Little



A Wonderful Help to Mothers in the Nursery.

Munyon's Witch Three Soan is the ideal soan for the nursery—it relieves haby rash soan for the nursery—it relieves haby rash retenting spots, hives, milk cruptions and all discomforing irritations of babyhood. It gives relief to the tortured little one at once—soothes—calms and produces sleep. The delicate and delicious odor of the soap Keeps haby as sweet as roses.

Aunyon's Witch Hazel Soan is a positive cure for most skin irritations. It will improve into complexion, no matter how fair. Makes the skin soft as velvot. For sale everywhere. Frice 16 cents.



The Government Tests

prove Royal Baking Powder pure and healthful, made from grape cream of tartar, absolutely free from alum or phosphatic acids and highest of all baking powders in leavening strength,

The Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any baking powder in the world. It makes pure, clean and healthful food.

Avoid Alum Baking Powders

"I am very strongly of the opinion that the use of alum and salts of alumina in food should be prohibited. It is well understood that the constant use of alum compounds exerts both a deleterious effect upon the digestive organs and an irritation of the internal organs after absorption."

EDWARD S. WOOD, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Harvard Medical School, Boston.

It must be remembered that when alum baking powders are used in making bread, biscuit or cake, a portion of the alum is carried unchanged into the stomach.

Ten-cent, twenty-five-cent, cent-an-ounce powders contain alum.

Heard and Seen in Public Places

Echoes of "Roosevelt Day" are still on the air. Norvell Atkinson, the messenger of the State Corporation Commissioners' office, tells of a confab he heard in the Capitol Square after the speaking was over Wednesday and the crowd had moved to the streets. The luncheon was in progress up at Masonic Temple. The Square was descried, and two old darkies had found an empty beach upon which to rest for a while. As Atkinson overheard the talk of the senior darky of the

twain, it was about as follows: "Never hearn er sich doins in my life "Never hearn er sich doins in my lite-time. Dey tell me dat up yander whar dey' is now eath' good vittles dey hev ter pay ten dollars jes fer a plate to eat outen. I ah't hearn um say how much dey hev to pay fur de cups, en de sassers, en de spoons, en de tumlers dat dey hev to use, but I 'spect dey vrill all cos' er heap mor'n de plates; en Gawd only know how much de vittles gwine to cos' on top er dat. All dat doings gwine on up dar, en here I is jes' es hongry as I ken be, an' ain't got er nuf money ter buy me an' ain't got er nuf money ter buy me a plate er soup ner er ham sandwich. I tell yer, Brer Stephen, we cullud folks ain't got no chance in dis world no how. En fus thing yer know, frost gwine to be here, too. Gawd er mighty knows, ef I could buy me er nuf coal en kinlin' to keep me warm all de winter."

And the old darky shook his head ominously as he grunted three great big grunts, and then smiled as he saw a glowing fire in prospective.

glowing fire in prospective.

"I don't like to tell tales out of school," "I don't like to tell tales out of school," said a well known politician, whose name shall be kept shady, according to promise, "but the fact is, this is a mighty dull campaign we are having in Virginia this year. I have been out trying to make speeches tud' trying to whoop things up as best I can. The people just won't whoop up. They are busy-busy making money, and politics don't attract them worth a cent. I am a politician all right, but I tell you that's a mighty good sign of the times. The State was never more prosperous, and our folks good sign of the times. The State was never more presperous, and our folks are trading and trafficking and making never more prosperses, and one loss are trading and trafficking and making money, and that sort of thing is more attractive to them than political oratory and elequence. Lively horse trading near an average court green can break up the congregation that the biggest orator we can send on the hustings can get together. It's a fact that we can't get the people to take much interest in politics this year, and I think it is due altogether to good times. Oh! I know you hear that the honorable so and so addressed a big crowd at such and such a place, It isn't so. The best orators are talking to empty benches. The people are horse trading and trafficking in anything and everything that opens up the prospect of a profit. They are not monkeying with politics much."

"I am a member of the State Demo-cratic Committee, and I am loyal to the party," said one of the best known Domocrats in the State yesterday, "but I am getting mighty tired spending my money and my time running down here crying to settle that Norfolk county trouble that will not stay settled. No matter which way we fix it, the thing will bob' up in another shape before the members of the committee can get home. If we do not get it settled this time I, for one, am not going to try any more. I will resign my position as a State com-mitteeman before I will fool with it any longer." longer.'

World's Cotton Supply.

World's Cotton Supply.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 20.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows the total visible to be 8.652,222, against 8.329,472 last week and 2.690.892 last year. Of this the total of American coton is 2.705,222, against 8.289,472 last week and 2.208.892 last year; and of all other than the strength of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now affoat and held in Great Britain and Continental Parope 1,747,000, against 1,308,000 last year; in Egypt, 70,000, against 205,000 lust year, and in the United States, 1,320,000, against 1,088,000 last year, and the United States, 1,320,000, against 1,088,000 last year,

THIS DAY IN HISTORY October 21st.

1439—Ambrose, of Portice, in Roumania died; distinguished by his fluency in the Greek tongue, at the councils of Basil, Ferrara, etc. 1558—Julius Caesar Scaliger died; an Ital inn physician, eminent as a Latir critic and poet, 1716—James Gronovius died; a Dutch

1716—James Gronovius died; a Dutch writer on the belies-lettres, and a man of learning.

1771—William Clarke, an English antiquary and divine, died.

1777—Samuel Foote died; a celebrate English dramatist and actor, call the English Aristophanes.

1794—Anthony Petit, an eminent Fren physicam, died. He was a copionand learned writer.

1804—War declared between England an Spain.

Spain. 1829—Francis Scott Key made an eloquen address before the African Coloniza-tion Society, which met in Philadel

phia. 1849—Charles E. Horn, a well known m

1849—Charles E. Horn, a well known ind-sleal composer, of Boston, died. 1852—Saul Alley, long known as a lead-ing merchant and capitalist, of New York, died, aged seventy-four. 1854—The remains of the English explor-ing party, under Sir John Franklin were discovered near Great Fis River Buck, in the Arctic Ocean.

River Buck, in the Arctic Ocean,
1868—A number of serious earthquak
occurred in California; several livelost and much property destroyed.
The statue of General Sedgwick unveiled at West Point.
1874—A gale swept the northern consof England, doing great damage to
shipping and costing many lives.
1884—It was announced from Washington,
D. C. that the rumored engagement

C., that the rumored engageme of President Arthur and Miss Fre

of President Arthur and Miss Freiinghuysen was a fact.

1899—South African Boer War; battle of
Elandslaagte; General French captured the Boers' position; British
loss in killed and wounded, 257.

1901—The marriage of Mr. R. W. F. Cecil, a second lieutenant in the Fourth
Battallon, Uncolnshire Regiment, the second heir to the Exeter

second heir to the Exeter marques sate, with Miss Jessie Bain, which had been prohibited by the Lior Chancellor, Mr. Ceell being und age and a ward in chancery, solem nized in Edinburg.

1904—Russo-Japanese War; general stat St. Petersburg received report fro General Kuropatkin, placing numb of wounded in battle at Shakhe Riv at 55,868; killed estimated at 12,00 battle may be resumed any hour.

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